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PRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1867.

The Powers of States in the Union. Duning the late Rebellion the people had an opportunity to see with what terrible effect the powers and functions of States could be used against the peace and welfare of the whole country. It is safe to say that the Rebellion sould never have achieved the magnitude it did achieve, nor have so long held out against the efforts of the Government to subdue it, had It not been for the consistency, directness, and power which it derived from its acting through the regular State organizations under which the people had been accustomed to live. The State governments were the vital nuclei of the Rebellion. These facts are important to be kept in mind in the settlement of the great problem of reconstruction; for reconstruction implies restoration to the Union, and the resumption by the Rebel communities of all the powers and functions of States in the Union. It is vastly more than a mere question of philanthropy, or prejudice, or consistency in the pestowment or withholding of the right of suffrage. It is a question of neutralizing the powers of great States like Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, and Massachusetts in the National Senate by such communities as South Carolina, Florida, lexas, and Mississippi. It is a question of submitting the rights and interests of the millons of those great States, with their wealth, population, culture, and refinement, to the negative of a mere handful of people, comparatively destitute of all these, and yet plothed with equal powers in many of the most Important functions of the Government.

To put this subject in a more vivid light before our readers, let us devote a little space to the consideration of the powers of States in the Union as States. And, first, as to the constitution of the Senate. Our scheme of government provides for the absolute equality of the different States in the Senate. In that body States, not the people, are represented. Delaware, with its population of 112,216, is the peer of New York with its 3,880,785. The consequence is to give to the smaller States a perpetual negative check upon the legislation of the country. The more populous States may initiate legislation, but they cannot perfect it without the aid of the smaller. New York's prependerance in the House of Repre-Bentatives is reduced to a nullity by Delaware's two votes in the Senate. It is true, when laws have once been passed, the element of popular representation in the House then comes into play in preventing a repeal, but not in securing it. But as the true object of legislative bodies is to pass laws, the aristopratic constitution of the Senate gives to the people of the States having a small population a very great and dangerous power in the Government. Were it now an original proposition to make this feature a part of the Constitution, it would be sconted. There are other functions of the Senate in which the House does not participate, and in which the States. therefore, stand upon an unrelieved equality. No officer of the United States can be appointed without the advice and consent of the Senate. This involves the equal voice of all the States In the constitution of the Judiciary, that great department of the Government which wields such tremendous powers over the property. liberty, and lives of the people. It is easy to conceive of circumstances in which a sectional combination of States, representing but a small portion of the people of the whole country. might, in conjunction with the President, impose upon the nation a very distasteful judge.

Again, the Senate, in conjunction with the President, is the treaty-making power. It is hardly possible to overestimate the importance of this power; and yet here again the States are on an equality. Indeed, since it requires two-thirds of the Senate to ratify a freaty, one-third of the Senate, representing perhaps not a twentieth part of the people. may defeat the consummation of a treaty that would be of the highest importance to the whole country.

Again, the Senate tries all impeachments; and here, too, a State with one hundred thousand inhabitants has as much power as one with a million.

Again, in the choice of electors for Presifent and Vice-President, the States are repretented in the Electoral College according to their representation in both Houses of Congress, thus carrying the State equality feature into the choice of the two chief officers of the country. As an illustration of the practical workings of this plan, let us take the following example:-The ten unreconstructed States gast a total vote, according to the returns of 1860, somewhat less than that of the State of New York. According to a fair distribution of power, therefore, these States, if in the Union, would be allowed to choose the same number of Presidential electors as New York. Instead of that, however, New York has thirty-three electors, while these ten Rebel States would have, according to the present apportionment, no less than seventy! Twenty of these are gained by that feature of the Constitution which allows to each State two electors for its Senators. This is a somewhat startling result, and is worthy the thoughtful attention of men of all parties. But in the case of no choice by the people in a Presidential election, the contest is transferred to the House of Representatives, and there the vote is taken by States, each State casting but one vote. In such a gase, Plorida, with a total vote, in 1860, of PERSONALISATION

14,000, would have as much power as Pennaylvania, with her six hundred thousand i

Finally, in the most important matter of amendments to the National Constitution, the States stand upon an equality. The ratification is by States, as States, no difference being made on account of population.

A comprehensive view, like this, of the tremendons powers of States, when once admitted to the Union, may well make us pause in thoughtfulness over this problem of reconstruction. Upon any plan which has yet been suggested, it is full of the gravest dangers to the States that have sustained the Government and that now constitute the Republic. The admission of the Rebel States, in any shape, is a perflous matter. It is putting the vast and varied interests in great, populous, and wealthy communities like Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, etc., too much at the mercy of a minority !

A Needed Reform.

MR. MALLORY, the member from Oregon, has introduced into the House of Representatives a bill which provides for uniformity in the time of holding elections for Representatives and Delegates. It met the fate of all bills touching upon this subject-a reference to the Committee on Elections. But we hope it will not there be lost sight of, legislation on this matter being imperatively demanded, especially since the passage of the law which provides for a session of Congress on the 4th of March of every alternate year, when the terms of the members begin. Under the present system, several States, including Connectiout, Tennessee, and California, do not hold their Congressional elections until after this date, and in consequence they are without representation during the first session of each Congress. By Section 4, Article I, of the Constitution, it is provided that

"The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations except as to the place of choosing Senators."

Congress has already interfered to secure a uniform manner for the selection of Senators. and it is time that it should again assert its power in this direction by prescribing a like uniformity in the election of members of the lower House.

The fact that several States were without representation during the spring and summer sessions of the present Congress, is not the only argument in behalf of this proposed legislation. As it is now, the only occasion on which elections are held on the same day throughout the Union is when Electors for President and Vice-President are balloted for; and as a consequence, the political ferment lasts throughout the year. A moderate share of our time can doubtless be allotted to the government of the country with profit; but when politics demand our attention every day in the year, it is at the expense of other interests which are quite as important. The Congressional Globe bears at its head a motto something like this:- "The world is governed too much;" and for a startling proof of its truthfulness, the reader has but to glance at the long columns of legislative bombast which follow. In a country where every citizen is entrusted with as much political power as each of his fellow-citizens, an excess of activity and rancor in political contests is a necessary evil; but surely something can be done to confine the bickerings and backbitings and disputations to the few weeks immediately preceding the election throughout the country.

The purity of the ballot-box would likewise be a gainer by the proposed uniformity. According to the recent confessions of leading Democratic politicians in New York city, the immense majorities which are given in the modern Babylon are, in great measure, owing to the extensive importation of roughs from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and the rowdy element of New York has frequently been kind enough to return the favor. A uniform day for holding elections throughout the Union would almost entirely do away with this fearful source of corruption, as every legitimate and illegitimate voter would be needed

at home. But even if Congress should provide for uniform day for holding all national elections, there would still remain the evil of local contests spread throughout the year. Over this portion of the subject Congress has, unfortunately, no jurisdiction; and we shall still be subjected to the annoyance of never-ending strife for petty State and municipal offices, unless the good sense of the American people comes to its own rescue, and does away with the nuisance by causing the State legislation to conform to that which is proposed in the national Congress.

CUT DOWN THE FRES .-- We are glad to see that a movement was made in Councils looking towards a reform in that department of our system of official reward most needing it. Mr. Thomas M. Coleman favored, in Select Council, a petition to the Legislature requesting it to repeal the law authorizing the acceptance of fees by the District Attorney, Clerks and Prothonotaries of the various Courts, and that a law be passed in its stead allowing these officers a salary. This is what we have before recommended. It is the only proper regulation which will prevent corruption. It will out down the enormous fees of \$20,000 a year for doing literally nothing, which is now the reward of those who are so successful as to get these offices. It is quite time that some such step be taken. We are at a loss to see why a Clerk of Quarter Sessions should have \$18,000 a year for keeping a docket and endorsing his name on the records of the Court. Let the recompense be in propertion to the labor and responsibility. Mr. Coleman deserves great credit for the fearless manner in which he favors reform, and if he does but continue as he has begun his term, he will prove an invaluable member of Councils. We hope the matter will not be allowed to rest, but will receive the early attention of both Councils and the Legislature.

the Mile College Parcel, Philada, Pa

THE VETO REVERSED .- Select Council, on | Wednesday, acted as we were assured they would act when the wishes of their constituents were consulted, and by the decisive vote of 18 to 7 passed the bill for the widening of the pavements on Broad street, over the veto of the Mayor. The vote on the question stood; -Yeaz-Messrs. Bumm, Campbell, Coleman, Duffy, Fox, Hopkins, Kamerley, Kersey, King, Manuel, Marcus, McCutcheon, Page, Riche Shermer, Smith, Wagner, Spering-18; nays-Messrs, Barlow, Cattell, Gillingham, Hedgdon, Jones, Shallcross, and Stokley-7; absent-Messrs. Poilock and Shern. Thus, after the most violent opposition, led on by the contractors, and assisted by their friends both in and out of Conneils, the will of the people was successful. All that dilatory motions and strong appeals could do was done in both Chambers. But the intent of the contractors failed, and all who attempted to use official influence to aid their schemes met with the most signal rebuke. The bill is now a law, and the work so eagerly pushed forward by the men who had the Nicolson job will have to be removed by them, so that the pavements may be widened. Great additional beauty and convenience are thus secured for our splendid thoroughfare, and it will be in the future the great street of the people of our city.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.-Elsewhere will be found an announcement by the chairman of the committee of citizens to aid the raising of a fund of \$100,000 for the Mercantile Library. The gentlemen named are all of them our first citizens. The cause is a most excellent one; the institution is a deserving one; and if proper energy is exerted, we see no reason why the required sum should not be secured. We commend the movement to the most liberal support of our citizens.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Development of Pennsylvania-The Progress of Manufactures-Pittsburg-A Great Manufacturing City, Etc. PITTSBURG, Nov. 22, 1867.

The traveller through Pennsylvania canuot fatt to be struck by the evidences of growth and improvement which he witnesses on every hand. I doubt whether there is another State in the Union which is increasing more rapidly in wealth and population than our own. Its agricultural interests, stimulated by ready and constant markets, are in a nigh condition of prosperity; while the growth of cities and vil lages, from the increasing developments of manufacturing industry, is unprecedented. I shall be disappointed if the census of 1870 does not reveal some astonishing facts in regard to Pennsylvania. The decade from 1860 to 1870 will have witnessed the establishment the manufacturing interests of the State upon a permanent foundationfoundation of sufficient stability to unable them successfully to resist the competition of foreign nations. Among the incidental blessings of the war may be reckoned this one -that it has forced the country to the adoption of a protective system for a sufficient length of time to enable our manufacturing interest to acquire stability. In the past, we have had nothing upon which the people could confidently rely. A protective tariff, after being in force long enough to stimulate the investment of capital in manufacturing enterprises, would straightway be followed by a merely revenue tariff, under which our infant establishments would be broken down by foreign competition. Now, the very necessities of our position will compel us to maintain a protective system for years to come, until our manufacturing interests shall have grown strong and vigorous, seeding no protection.

The growth of manufactures carries with it the prosperity of the farming interest. Every manufacturing centre becomes the market for a wide range of agricultural products Thus, I met in the cars a miller from Janes. ville. Wisconsin, who markets all of his flour in Pittsburg, and another one from Lexington, Kentucky, who, too, was accustomed to send his mainly to some of the manufacturing villages of Massachusetts. I noticed last summer. in Western New York, that the mass of their surplus farm products were sent into Northern Pennsylvania. Thus it is that the farmer finds a market at his own doors rather than three thousand miles away across the ocean.

Pittsburg is one of the most exclusively manufacturing cities in the United States, and is daily becoming more and more important as a centre of production and distribution. It is eligibly situated, commanding those two great essentials of the growth of modern cities, viz., concentration of rallroads and navigable waters. The railroad lines concentrating here are numerous and important. One to Chicago, one to Cincinnati, one to Cleveland, one to Erie, one to the oil regions of the upper Allegheny, one to Philadelphia, and other less important lines. The Allegheny is navigable to Oil City, and in high water to still above that point. The Monongahela is navigable above Pittsburg by slack water for one hundred and fifty miles. The Ohio affords an outlet to Cincinnati, Cairo, St. Louis, Mempiris, and New Orleans, while by the Missouri boats may ascend to Kansas City, Leavenworth, Omaha, and clear through to Fort Benton. For two seasons boats have loaded at Pittsburg direct for the last-named place, making the longest river navigation in the known world. Nor are these advantages of small importance or unimproved. I see boats here to-day loading for New Orleans, and I find in process of construction an iron bridge destined to span the Mis souri at Kansas City.

The four great interests which now contribute to build up Pittsburg are iron, steel, glass, and

The great facility for the iron business here is he abundance of coal and the facilities for distribution. The iron used, I am somewhat surprised to learn, is mainly from the Lake Superior mines. Its quality is found to be very superior, and it is chiefly obtained by way of Cleveland, to which point it is brought by vessels from Marquette, Mich. The mines at Marquette are jonly a few miles from the lake shore, with a down grade all the way to the lake, rendering the transportation easy and cheap. The Lake Superior ores are very fine, abound in mass at the surface of the ground, and the iron made from them is of an excellent quality. I visited these mines in 1860, and was surprised to find that the process of obtaining the ore was simply that of blasting and excayating, like making a railroad cut through a hill. There was no digging into the bowels of the earth, no costly paraphernalia of hoisting works, but the cars ran directly to the mines, and the ore was piled in like so much rock.

Missouri iron is also used to some extent at Pittsburg, and would be still more largely used were it not for the cost of transportation. Its quality, for some purposes at least, is deemed superior to that of the Lake Superior iron. The manufacture of steel has lately been

largely increased in Pittsburg, and some of the finest works in the world are now located here. I have not had time to visit any of these, but may do so on my return from the Wast.

The oil interest is a comparatively recent onebut has already assumed great importance, The Allegheny river and the railroad to Oil City afford excellent facilities for the shipment of crude oil to Pittsburg. There are many large oll refineries in the city and its vicinity which do a fine business. This city in the early part of the season was

the theatre of one of those unfortunate contests

between manufacturers and their workmen

which are the symptoms of the unsatisfactory relations of labor and capital. For about four months the iron works ceased operations. neither party feeling inclined to yield to the other. The laborers finally yielded and work was again resumed, the puddlers who struck for nine dollars a ton now getting only seven and a half, with a prospect of still further reduction. The strike caused great suffering and loss to the work men, and deranged the trade to a considerable extent, customers being forced to go to other places and open up new accounts Pitisburg and its surroundings have lately been consolidated, so that it is now a city o some 200,000 inhabitants. This advances it well along towards the rank of Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati. It is a much wealthier city in proportion than either of these. Many of its suburbs are very beautiful, being adorned with the mansions and grounds of the wealthier citizens. The constant cloud of coal smoke which hangs over the city, and the universal deposit of coal soot, are not pleasant feature, to the stranger, but the inhabitants do not seem to mind it, and the place is proverbially bealthy. The valley in which the city lies is deep and parrow. The view from the surrounding heights at night, when the forges and furnaces and rolling-mills and foundries are all aglow. lighting up, with a turid glare, the murky depths beneath, is sublime. What with the coal smoke and the Indian summer haze of the atmosphere, the city looks blacker and gloomier than ever to-day, the sun rolling down the western sky like a great red globe of

fire.
The Pennsylvania Raliroad Company has The Pennsylvania Raliroad Company has made some fine improvements since I was last here. The new Union Depot is a fine structure, and well stapted to the comfort and convenience of passengers. A very fine and large round-house has been built in place of the one that was burned down. The hotel in the depot is well kept. The so-called "Oyster Saloon and Restaurant," in the same building, is a vile swindle, which travellers will do well to shun. They will charge you forty cents for three They will charge you forty cen's for three dilapidated oysters in a pin of stale milk and water, which they call a "stew," and a similar amount for a cup of stuff called coffee, but article, together with a sandwich of like char-

I leave this afternoon for Chicago, via the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Rallroad, and you shall hear from me again at that T. D. T.

THE MANAGERS of the Grand Hotel and of the Hotel du Louvre, at Paris, have issued a notice to the effect that since the first of November considerable reductions have been made in their scale of charges.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Second Page.] A FACT HERETOFORE UNADVER-TINED.—The daily sales of Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" exceed by more than one hundred per cent, those of any ten perfames for the handker-chief that figure in the list of choice extracts, whether original or imitations of French and English articles, Brooklyn Times.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have RE-MOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 148. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT, OFFICES:-No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY. At a meeting of Citizens called in favor of the removal of the MERCANTILE LIBRARY to more commodious quarters, the following gentlemen were appointed by me a Committee to supervise the collection of a fund of One Hundred Thousand Dollars for that purpose.

MORTON MOMICHAEL, John Farnum, W. C. Ludwig. John O. James. George Whitney, Edward Latourcade, Matthew Baird. Joseph H. Dulles, John M. Atwood, J. M. Van Hartingen, Joseph Patterson, Thomas C. Hand, George H. Stuart, David S, Brown, Frederick Fraley Hon, William S. Peirce.

Constant Guillou.

J. Morris Waln.

Joseph Myers,

Henry Winsor, Stephen Flansgan, W. J. Russell, Lemuel Codin. Simeon W. Arnold, D. B. Cummins, E. C. Knight, W. C. Davis, George Repplier, C. W. Funk, David C. McCammon. Oliver Evans, J. H. Orne, Benjamin Bullock, Frederick A. Hoyt. W. V. McKean.

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THE LONGEST ESTABLISHED AND BEST ORGANIZED COMMERCIAL COLLEGE IN THE CITY. The large number of students in attendance and the numerous applications from business houses for its graduates, attest the appreciation in which the institution is held by the business community.

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OPEN DAY AND EVENING. Catalogues graus. Will be delivered by the Rev. RICHARD NEWTON, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Epiphany, on TUESDAY EVENING, December #, 1867, at 7% o'clock, in ATHLETIC HALL, THIRTEENTH street, above Jefferson.

Tickets of admission, 50 cents. For sale at Triumple's, Chesnut street Episcopat Book store, Chesnut street; and at the Hall,

11 29 34*

AT. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH, ROX borough, Philadelphia.—Service every Sunday at 10% A. M. and 7% P. M.
Sesia provided freely for all who wish to attend.
On Advent Sunday (December 1) there will Sermon and Holy Communion in the morning, and an Address and Religious Poem in the evening. ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR

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GREY HAIR.

It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor the weakest hair, fastens and stops its failing, an eure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it grow inlek and strong.

Only 75 cents a bottle; hair a dozen, \$4.

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AT CONCERT HALL. MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 2, 1867

Tickets for sale at Asl mead's, No. 724 Cheanut street; Trampler's, No. 926 Chesnut street; Rislay's Book Stand, Continental Herel, and at the door of the Hall, on the evening of the Lecture.
Admittance, 50 cents. No reserved scats. 1123.31

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CHESNUT AND WALNUT STREETS PAS SENGER RAILWAY COMPANY. The cars of this Company will commence running

And will be run on short time. Exchange tickets sold at the usual rates, good on Thirteenth and Fifteenth streets and Seventsenth and Nineteenth streets cars.

ON SUSDAY, DEC. 1, 1867,

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Unusual care has been bestowed upon the selection of their Works of Art this season, a far greater extent of country having been visited than usual, and a very general acquaintance with the great Artists of Europe has resulted in the acquisition of a more choice and extensive assortment of Paintings than they have ever before exhibited.

The artists represented are prominently as ADOPH STADEMANN.

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HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE AS-SORTMENT OF NAW AND ELEGANT

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 80, 1697. DOUBLE TEAM BACE-TWO MEEN HEATS

Stake (500. Good day and track.-Horses to start at 2 o'clock. G. W. FITZWATER enters Slifer's team, PRINCE AND FRANK.

W. H. DOBLE enters Steel's team.
WERNER AND OVERHOLT.
The privilege of a member introducing a male friend without pay is suspended.
Omnibuses will start from Library street at 25 stoick P. M., for the Park.

WRITING-PAPERS ARE A SPECIALTY to our business, and we now retail the varieties of Rote, Letter, and Footsoap at wholesale prices, OHABE & LEVY No. 14 25 345 No. 142 5, FOURTH Street.

525 MILES AND DESCRIPTION OF STREET OF STREET, S

Running West from Omaha

Across the Continent.

ARE NOW COMPLETED.

This brings the line to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and it is expected test the track will be 'aid thirty m les further, to Evans Pass, the highest point on the road, by January. The maximum grade from the foot of the mountains to the summit is but eighty feet to the mile, while that of many Eastern roads is over one hundred, Work in the rock-cuttings on the western slope will continue through the winter, and there is now no reason to doubt that the cotire grand line to the Pa cific will be open for business to 1879.

The means provided for the construction of this Great National Work are ample. The United States grants its Six Per Cent. Bonds at the rate of from \$16,000 to \$68,000 per mile, for which it takes a econd icans security, and receives payment to a large if no to the full extent of its claim in services. There Bonds are issued as each twenty-mile section finished, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, repair-shops, statious, and all the necessary rolling stock, and other equipments.

. The United States also makes a donation of 12360, scree of land to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the Company. Much of this land in the Platte Valley is a mong the most fertile in the world, and other large portions are covered with heavy pine forests and abound in coal of the best

The Company is also authorized to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government, and no more. Hon, E. D. Morgan and Hon, Oakes Ames are Trustees for the Boodholders, and deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is ONE HUNDRED MILLI IN DOLLARS, of which over five millions have been paid in upon the work already

Earnings of the Company.

At present, the profits of the Company are derived only from its local trame, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the Bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the read is completed the through traffic of the only line con. necting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates. It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Raffrond in-

in fact, a Government Work, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

First Mortgage Bonds

Are offered for the present are NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. lower than United States Stocks. They pay

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R. R. ROBINSON & CO. JOHN MCLEAR & SON. nd in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20

NASSAU Street, and by CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, 7 Nassan st. CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall st. JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall st.,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in draits or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the progress of the work, and resources for construction, and value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Offices, or of its advertised Agents, or will be

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,

NEW YORK. November 23, 1867.

TOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Union Pacific Railroad Co., We publish below the terms upon which they may

now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city, WM. PAINTER &CO., NO. 26 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of \$206'83 taking in exchange U. S. 6's of 1881. \$156-83 do. 5-20's of 1562. \$127.58 do.

\$151'08

\$93,63

\$158'18

Havana Oranges,

do. 5-90's of 1864. do. 5-20's of 1865, May & Nov. 8-20's of '65, Jan. & July. do. do. 5-20's of '67. 5 % cent. 10-40's. do. 7 2-10 Cy. Jone insue. 7 3-10 Cy. July issue. (For every thousand dollars.)

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MEW FOREIGN FRUIT. Large Dehesa Layer Raisins.

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Paradise Nuts. Pecan Nuts Paper Shell Almonds. Also, White Almeria Grapes At Fifty Cents Per Pound,

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE. S. W. COB. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,

10 23 PHILADELPHIA. T OST .- ON 26TH INST., TWO FOLLOWling Promisory Notes drawn to order of Alexander Heoschel, but not endorsed:—Charles Theis, November 15, two months, 5150 45; Frederick Brocht, November 15, two months, 5150 45. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at No. 15 5. Third street.